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Rainfall 0.63 in.

Humidity 87.

September 4, 1918, Temperature 78.

No. 17,559.

四拜禮 號四月九年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

日一十月七閏未己大歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Sept. 2.
The following summarizes the text of the covering letter accompanying the revised text of the Austrian treaty which Dutasta handed to the Austrians to-night. Replying to Austria's objection to the draft treaty on the ground that Austria should not inherit responsibility with regard to reparation seeing that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is dissolved, the Allies observe that this view indicates a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria who, together with the people of Hungary bear in a peculiar degree the responsibility for the European calamities.

The war was precipitated by an ultimatum presented to Serbia, despite the latter's acceptance of practically all the demands, and hostilities were deliberately opened against Serbia which directly caused the universal war. It is now evident the ultimatum was an insincere excuse for beginning the war for which the late autocratic Government at Vienna, closely associated with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared. Moreover the presence of Austrian guns at the sieges of Liege and Namur proved the intimate association of the governments of Vienna and Berlin in the plot against public law and the liberties of Europe.

The Austrian delegation appear to think that responsibility rested wholly on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites and because the monarchy was dissolved by the Allied victory the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of their own government. Had the people of Austria before the war endeavored to curb the militarist and dominating spirit animating the monarchy or made an effective protest against the war the present plea might have been considered.

But as the people acclaimed the outbreak of war, ardently supported it from start to finish, and did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their government and allies until they were defeated in the field, they must according to any canon of justice now bear the full measure of responsibility for the crime of bringing such worldwide misery.

Furthermore, the later Hapsburg system became one for maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over the majority of the inhabitants of the monarchy. By vigorous support the Austro-Hungarians maintained their ancient and effete autocracy because it gave them political and economic domination over their fellow subjects. It was this policy of racial ascendancy and oppression causing irredentist movements along the frontiers which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austro-Hungary upon pangermanism and finally led to a situation in which the Hapsburg monarchy was deliberately seeking to destroy the liberty of a small independent state which blocked its way to Constantinople. The Allies therefore re-emphasize the responsibility and declare that the principles of the draft treaty must stand. Until peace is signed the people of Austria will remain an enemy people. Upon signature the Allies hope and expect to maintain friendly relations with Austria.

As regards Austria's relations with new states the Allies point out that Austria's disabilities arise mainly from its pre-war policy, and the ascendancy which produced one of the cruellest tragedies of the war, when millions were driven under pain of death to fight in an army which was used to perpetrate their own servitude but now they are all determined upon independence and will no more trust Vienna. The policy of ascendancy has borne the inevitable fruit of partition. It is partition which is at the root of Austria's troubles today. The Allies however are anxious to assist the Austrians to recuperate, provided always it is not at the expense of the new states.

While adhering to the general lines of the treaty the Allies made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the Allies will be restored to the owners. Provision is made for supplies of coal for Austria from Poland and Czechoslovakia in return for a supply of raw materials.

The reparation commission will be instructed to carry out its duties in a humane manner with due regard to the vital interests of the community, and permitting any mitigations which may be required by the food situation in Austria. As regards the territorial limits established for the republic of Austria, the Allies are unable to modify their previous decisions but

have admitted the Austrian claims with regard to the town of Radseburg. The Allies have endeavored to determine the boundaries of the states forced out of the late monarchy in such an equitable way as will conduce to the lasting peace of central Europe, and they believe that the Frontiers now arranged will be the best guarantee of the peaceful existence of all the peoples concerned, including the Austrians, without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition.

A document handed to the Austrians with the treaty refers to the maintenance of the blockade of Hungary. It says the Austrian government will continue to take effective measures to prevent the importation, exportation, or transit of all goods between Austria and Hungary until the conditions of peace have been formally accepted by the Hungarian government. Another document says a list of persons whom Austria must surrender to the Allies will be addressed to the Austrian government within a month of the treaty coming into force.

It is anticipated that the Austrians will ask for two days extension upon the stipulated five days limit for signing the treaty and that following the German precedent that request will be granted.

HAVAS REVIEW.

FRANCE SORE ABOUT SYRIA.

PARIS, Sept. 2.
The French papers state that France has shown herself disinterested up to the extreme limit in the Syrian question. All France stands behind the French government for the maintenance of her rights. The French government in an official note characterizes as completely inexact the statement that the arresting of Emir Said, the Syrian chief by the British authorities in Syria had the approval of the French high commissioner at Beirut. The French papers commenting on the incident (of the arrest) say it was the act of irresponsible colonial circles and not a consequence of orders issued by the government.

The French government is taking steps to replace by an Army of French, British and allied workmen the 230,000 German prisoners of war who have been till now engaged on work of reparation in the devastated regions. The proposal of the German government for the employment of bodies of free German labourers paid by the German government is not regarded with favour by the French people.

The Levant put out to sea with General Fershab aboard. There was a touching scene as Marshal Foch bid him goodbye. General Fershab replied: "I say goodbye to France and her patriotic men and women with a feeling of confidence for her welfare in the future."

PREMIER LOYAL TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

DEFENCE OF BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Mr. Lloyd George telephoned from France that the statement in a Sunday paper by Lord Rothermere, who threw the whole blame for Government expenditure on Bonar Law and his Conservative colleagues, is grossly unfair. The Premier says it is most mischievous to blame any particular members of the government. The high expenditure this year is mainly due to the impossibility to complete demobilisation until peace is established on all fronts. It would have been folly to throw away the fruits of great national sacrifice by premature disarmament.

FUGILISM.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
The boxing at Olympia included a twenty rounds match for £1,000 aside and a purse of £2,000. Joe Beckett, British heavyweight champion, knocked out Eddie McGorty of America in the seventeenth round. In a ten rounds fight, Fred Fulton of America knocked out Arthur Townley of Birkenhead in the first round. In a twenty rounds contest, Johnny Basham, the welterweight champion of Britain, beat Francis Charles of France on points.

NEW ZEALAND RATIFIES.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 3.
Both houses of the Legislature by acclamation, passed a resolution introduced by Mr. W. F. Massey, the Premier, for the ratification of the peace treaty.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

A GERMAN TRICK.

ANSWERED BY STRONG THREAT.

PARIS, Sept. 2.
The supreme council is sending a vigorous note to Germany pointing out that the new German constitution, which provides for Austrian representation on the imperial council, contravenes the peace treaty, which prohibits Germany from interfering in Austrian affairs. The supreme council requests the rescission of the objectionable provision within a fortnight, otherwise the Allies will be compelled to carry out fresh territorial occupations on the Rhine.

COAL MINERS

INSIST ON PROPER NATIONALIZATION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
The miners' executive committee decided to recommend the delegates' meeting on Sept. 3 to reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by purchase of mineral rights, secondly, to press for full nationalisation; thirdly, to invite the trade union congress to support the miners' demands. An official statement says it is not proposed at present to use industrial pressure to secure these ends.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

TORPEDOED IN BALTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
The new British destroyer "Vittoria" was torpedoed in the Baltic. She sank in five minutes. Eight men are believed to be drowned.

BOLSHEVIK WAR

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.
The Lithuanian legation announces that the Bolsheviks on the Lithuanian front are surrounded and are offering to make peace with Lithuania. The Lithuanians are advancing on Vilna and approaching the Polish frontier.

OUR NAVY.

LORD FISHER CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Interviewed by the *Evening Standard* regarding Lord Fisher's views on cutting down naval expenditure (see earlier telegrams) Admiral Sir Percy Scott says the day of the £3,000,000 battleship is over. Such money could be better used on the air-service. Commander Carlyon Bellairs after saying that much needless naval expenditure originated in Lord Fisher's own policies, declared that the whole case which led to increased naval armaments, namely, the "northeast outlook," was now finished. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said: "Of course the German menace has disappeared but our experience in the war has taught the extreme importance of the empire keeping up a very respectable naval force. In any great reduction of expenditure we must go cautiously."

A well-known naval critic who preferred to remain anonymous said: "You cannot reduce with safety."

COAL AS INDEMNITY.

DELIVERIES TO START AT ONCE.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.
A German official statement says the Allies have agreed to accept delivery of coal at the reduced rate during the ensuing six months, of twenty millions of tons annually instead of the forty three millions laid down in the peace treaty. If the total German production exceeds the present level of 108,000,000 annually, sixty per cent. of the extra production, up to 128,000,000, and fifty per cent. of any extra beyond that, will be deliverable to the Allies up to 43,000,000. If the present rate of production falls, the Allies will examine the situation. The aforementioned basis is only valid if deliveries are immediately begun, which the German government is resolved to do.

P. & O. TRAIN RESUMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.
The P. & O. s.s. Co. announces the resumption of the transcontinental peninsular express from Calais to Marseilles which was suspended in 1917.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BIRTHS.

STEWART.—On August 28, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. D. Stewart, a daughter.

FRISCHETTE.—On August 28, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Frischette, a daughter.

MURRAY.—On August 29, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. Murray, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TEN BRUGGEN (CATE)—RAVENSWAAY.—On August 24, at Shanghai, G. E. Ten Bruggen (Cate), of Shanghai, to Miss J. M. G. Ravenswaay, of The Hague, Holland.

DEATH.

LOWDER.—At Da-shih, Japan, on August 18, Julia Maria, widow of the late John Frederic Lowder, in her 80th year.

The China Mail.

TRADE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1919.

CANTON TRAMS.

The Canton Times of yesterday had an editorial article on Canton's tram scheme. We know nearly as little about it as the Canton Times seems to do, but if we are shown five beans we usually know how many there are. Our contemporary's comments need a little overhauling. It is frankly proved because the Canton Municipality did not oblige it with the English version of the agreement. In yesterday's paper it pretends that it was refused a copy of the agreement, and proceeds to talk about secret treaties and the impropriety of secretly signing away public property. But we have its own word for it, in an earlier issue it seems to have forgotten, that it wasn't refused a copy of the agreement. It had the agreement in Chinese, but learning that there was an official copy in English, it demanded that, to save the trouble, and the possible errors of translation. We don't say it was wrong to want it, and we don't know that there was any good reason for failure to oblige it; but it is very wrong to make out of the molehill of a translation refused a mountain of corrupt secrecy. There is a suggestion *falsi* in that which is as dishonourable as it is serious.

Our contemporary is either very innocent or pretends to be when it puzzles over the fact that the franchise was obtained by the "Canton

Tramway Syndicate" and by them sold to the "Kwongtung Tramway Co. Ltd.", the company which will actually operate the trams. Canton might have had street improvements, and trams, if the first syndicate had never turned up, but it would not have had them much before the Greek kalends. Such syndicates do not spring from philanthropy or public spirit. They are after profit. But all the same they earn it. It needed imagination, business knowledge, some pluck and perseverance, and even a modest investment of capital, to bring this undertaking from the stage of conception into the womb of practicality. One knows how it was laughed at and pook-pooed as a suggestion. Perhaps a few palms had to be crossed before it was given a fair hearing. If so, whose fault is that? The Chinese have, not yet, so far as we know, acquired a horror of cunning, of commission, of the persuasive present. Once obtained, the original syndicate could not do better with the franchise than to transfer it to people able to carry out its terms. Our contemporary, once it gets over its grouch at the Municipality, will be fair enough. Even now it admits (in the face of the pseudo-patriotic opposition of a section of the Provincial Assembly) that

Chinese organize companies in Hongkong to do business in Canton not so much because of the protection desired from the foreign government as of the assurance that the native officials will hesitate to interfere unjustly with their proper operations. "The lack of faith in their own officials has driven natives to register their large enterprises under a foreign government, and the grant of the franchise should be opposed more for the unfavourable terms, if they are such, to the public, rather than that the syndicate is a foreign concern."

It is this "lack of faith" in Chinese officials (in other things noticeably shared by our contemporary) which made us sceptical about the surprisingly sudden opposition to a fact accomplished. We know them. We could picture them waiting till the last moment for a *douceur*, and their chagrin when it failed to arrive. We don't imagine that China is the only country where "graft" still goes on; but we do know enough to be suspicious in circumstances such as have attended the belated opposition to this tramway business.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4-11/16d.

The s.s. "Suiyang" (Capt. Gibbs) cleared for Shanghai at noon to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The French Convent School, Causeway Bay reopens for its new term at 9 a.m. on Monday the 9th inst.

The s.s. "Cyclops" (Capt. Duncan) cleared for Liverpool at noon to-day with 194 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Divawongse" (Capt. Shearer) cleared for Singapore via Amoy at 4 p.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chenan" (Capt. Laver) cleared for Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo and 12 European passengers.

The s.s. "Paoting" (Capt. Ritchie) arrived from Wuhan at 11.25 a.m. yesterday with a through cargo of 1,800 tons of rice for Canton.

The s.s. "Singkiang" (Capt. Eddy) arrived from Shanghai at noon yesterday with 150 tons of general cargo and 158 packages of mails.

The s.s. "Verdun" (Capt. Penefer) arrived from Haiphong at 5 a.m. to-day with 190 tons of indigo and 3 bags of mails for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Soyen Maru" (Capt. Thimazaki) arrived from Sourabaya via Taiwan yesterday with 40 tons of molasses and 1,203 packages of coffee.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion on September 17 to make preliminary arrangements for the coming season.

The s.s. "Kaijo Maru" (Capt. Kemura) arrived from Keelung at 12.25 p.m. yesterday with 58 tons of general cargo, 1,050 tons of coal and 36 bags of mails for Hongkong.

A Chinaman returned from America. He had a revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition in his luggage. He was arrested and fined \$100 by Mr. Smith at the Magistracy this morning.

The second aquatic fete of the V.R.C., which had to be postponed on three occasions owing to bad weather, has now been fixed for Saturday next (September 6), weather permitting.

The s.s. "Tipanas" (Captain Weide) arrived from Batavia via Balikpapan at 4.30 a.m. to-day with 4,960 tons of sugar, and mails for Hongkong. She had on board 4 European passengers.

The s.s. "Elpenor" (Captain Andrews) arrived from London via Manila at noon yesterday with 560 tons of general cargo, and 75 bags of mails. She brought one European passenger for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Kaifong" which sailed for Haiphong to-day took the following passengers from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Byers and 3 children, Mrs. Bercovitz and 2 children, the Rev. and Mrs. Mackenzie and 3 children and Miss L. E. Rodgers.

The s.s. "Venezuela" (Captain Yardley) arrived from San Francisco via Manila at 2 a.m. to-day with 163 tons of general cargo, 49 European passengers and 97 bags of mails. She also brought a through cargo of 1,693 packages of cigars and 772 tons of coconuts.

The s.s. "Batavia" (Capt. Lepreire) arrived from Marseilles via Saigon at 10.30 a.m. yesterday with 1,258 tons of rice and 298 tons of sundry goods for Hongkong. She carried 88 European passengers. The Captain reports eight deaths (all non-contagious) on board during the voyage.

Amongst those who left for Shanghai by the s.s. "Chenan" to-day are: Miss E. Lowrey, Miss S. A. Harvey; Miss E. E. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Johnson and 2 children, and Messrs. M. Blake, J. C. Matthews, A. G. Saunders, S. E. Green, Z. Sugimoto, W. Scott, F. M. Sanderson, and G. L. Coleman.

There have been no developments in the "Weiss" mystery in Shanghai. The adjourned inquest was not resumed on August 29, as arranged, because the Police had no new evidence to offer. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for information which will lead to the discovery of the deceased's movements after 9.30 p.m. on August 20 and establish the circumstances under which he met his death.

A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned at an inquest held at Shanghai, on August 29, upon the body of Ernest Edward Wells, third engineer of the Blue Funnel liner *Jason*, who fell into the Huangpu River in the early morning of August 27. The deceased appears to have been sitting in a chair in a launch when he suddenly lurched over and fell into the water. Every effort was made to find him at the time, but in vain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The I.C.S. "Wosang," which arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on August 29, reports that she encountered a typhoon on the 25th ult., and took shelter in Hungwa Sound until the 27th.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir J. M. Irwin, K.C.M.G., C.B., a former Deputy-Director of Medical Services in this Colony, has been promoted Honorary Major-General on retirement.

Brevet-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alexander Anderson McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery, a staff officer in this Command at the outbreak of the war, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the President of the French Republic.

At the next Gymkhana, to be held on October 11, the programme will be as follows:—Five furlong race, handicap; Gymkhana Stakes; Class A, Handicap; Three-Quarter Mile Race; Handicap; Distance Handicap, about half-a-mile; Class B, Handicap; and One-and-a-quarter mile handicap. Entries close on October 1.

The ladies of Colombo are collecting subscriptions to present three silk flags—the Ensign, Jack and Pennant—to H.M.S. "Colombo," which was in-Hongkong recently. The flags and the glass case for them will cost about \$100. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce is presenting the ship with silver plate. Both presentations will be made upon the ship's arrival in Colombo with her permanent commission. The "Colombo" will go home from the Yangtze, and is expected in Colombo on her return voyage in November.

The s.s. "Telemachus" which arrived in Hongkong yesterday, brought news which appears to confirm the report made recently at Singapore by the Japanese flagship "Iwate" that she sighted a water-logged dinghy bearing the name "Huroto." The "Telemachus" found a spar near Money Island that is believed to have belonged to the missing vessel. The "Huroto" had on board four European officers and one French lady passenger, as well as 200 Chinese passengers and a Chinese crew.

Just opposite Bankruptcy buildings in Carey street, a mule drawing a carrier's van had stopped. With the obstinacy of its tribe it refused to budge. Instead of the hoarse ejaculations that one might expect from a London driver, there came from the carrier's lips a stream of mingled coaxing and entreaty after the following style: "Allez donc, ma chérie! Wasn't broke yet, old lady. Allons, tout sweet! Gee up, mon vieux chou! First stop Berlin!" As if by magic the mule trot into its stride and the carrier, winking merrily at an amused spectator, remarked, as the van went past: "That's our way, y'know, with them Jerusalem donkeys."

Although there are only two recorded instances of the House of Commons singing the National Anthem in unison, the beginning of our long struggle with Napoleon was marked by an outburst of Parliamentary song. The biography of John Hookham Frere, the translator of Aristophanes, contains a letter written by his father on November 11, 1797, relating that "John came in in high spirits from the House of Commons last night, where a spirited motion for an Address was supported by a most spirited speech of Pitt's; but, what was most delightful, all the House sung in chorus to 'Britons, strike home!' The National Anthem has, of course, been sung more than once in the Canadian House of Commons, and it may well be, in others of the daughter-Parliaments.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing an iron chain from s.s. "Telemachus." Mr. R. Soderblom second officer on the "Telemachus," said that at about 4 p.m. on Sept. 3 he accidentally trod on the defendant's coat which was lying on the deck. He was surprised to find an iron chain belonging to the ship carefully rolled up under the coat. He asked the defendant if the coat belonged to him and was told that it did. The chain belonged to a "side screen" of the ship, used to protect the cargo when loading or unloading. Defendant said he was using the chain when Mr. Soderblom saw him.

Witness said it was quite by chance that he discovered it at all, because it had been so carefully coiled up under the coat.

"Six weeks," said Mr. Lindsell.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as this balm is the only one that is so easy to use. Get a bottle today, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted part, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

INTERESTING EXPERT EVIDENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which eight Chinese are charged with being members of a Triad Society.

Mr. Mok Lai Chee, Headmaster of the Morrison English School, an authority on Triad Societies, gave expert evidence, describing the significance of the symbols found on the defendants' premises. One of the account books was divided into two sections—one recording the names of the old members and the amount of their subscriptions; the other section dealing with members on the waiting list. One page contained the quantity of melon seeds given to each member. These melon seeds were used in connection with the admission of new members—that was to say, if the Committee picked up only a certain number of seeds the new candidate would be admitted. The man would then have to pay a sum of money corresponding to the melon seeds picked up. The Chinese characters *Hung Wan* found in the account books, were the name of the Triad Society and an expression of either good luck or fate. A disc used by the Society as a chop contained numerous characters, all pointing to the fact that this was a Triad Society. In the centre of the chop was a triangle with the word "Gm," which was used when appealing for subscriptions. The words *Dai Un* were only used by the officials of the Society, and meant that if a member of a lodge left and entered another he would have to pay *Dai Un*. The meaning was very obscure; it might mean anything. The man whose name appeared seventh on the list had to do a lot of work for the Society, practically do manual labour. The subscription lists showed that when a feast took place, each member had to subscribe cakes, melons, oil, joss-sticks, etc. A quotation on the chop meant: "When the Heavens stop the earth ceases." That however, was not a classical quotation, although it bore a special significance. Mr. Smith remanded the case.

ONLY \$20,000.

Two Chinese, a husband and wife, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, with having been in unlawful possession of 553 tael of non Government opium, valued at \$6,536.

Sgt. Cockle said that at about 8.30 p.m. last night, accompanied by two detectives, he boarded a sampan which was moored about 300 yards away from the Corinthian Yacht Club. The two defendants were in the sampan. In the hold, among some clothing, he found two sacks containing 420 tael of opium. He took both the defendants to the Police Station, and there the woman confessed that more opium was concealed in the sampan. The party thereupon went back, and he found another bag containing 133 tael of opium.

Both the defendants told the same story—that another man had put the sacks into their sampan and asked them to take care of them for a while; they would be well paid. Mr. Lindsell discharged the woman, and fined the man \$20,000, with the alternative of 9 months' imprisonment.

A PIG IN A SAMPAN.

A returned banished came to the colony before the expiry of his term. He brought a pig with him on the *Kongming* to keep him company. When the vessel arrived in Hongkong he engaged a sampan. He put the pig into the sampan and then slaughtered it. He engaged a boy to take the carcass to the western market. The boy went on his errand and was arrested by the Police. The boy divulged his employer's name. The Police arrested the employer for being in possession of a pig's carcass, the pig not having been slaughtered in the Government slaughter-house. The man was produced before Mr. Smith. He told an absurd story about how the pig came into his possession. Mr. Smith fined him \$50.

The mistress of the sampan was fined \$25 for offering a bribe of \$170. The woman said that she was asked to give the policeman the money by the man who had been convicted to effect the liberation of the boy.

UP THE SPOUT.

TWO MEN SIT ON A ROBBER.

A robber climbed up a spout and entered a house. He stole a chopper and a jacket. He came down the spout and the inmates seized him. One sat on his stomach and another on his neck. The robber tried to assault them with the chopper but failed. On charges of robbery and assault he was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr. Smith.

NAVAL PAY.

OFFICERS' NEW SCALE.

The Admiralty have issued the new rates of pay for naval officers. The scale was circulated among R.M. ships and naval establishments at Portsmouth from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief. The following are the principal features, the rates given being per day:—

Midshipmen, no change; Acting Sub-Lieuts., 10s.; Sub-Lieuts., no change; Lieuts., 17s., after four years 20s., after six years 24s.; Lieut.-Commanders, 30s. to 34s., increasing by 2s. triennially; Commanders, 40s. to 52s., increasing by 4s. triennially; Captains, 60s. to 75s., increasing by 5s. triennially; Rear-Admirals, £5; Vice-Admirals, £8; Admirals, £7; Admiral of the Fleet, £8.

Engineer branch, as for executive branch, plus 3s. as Mate and Lieut., plus 4s. as Lieut.-Commander, plus 5s. as Commander.

Accountant branch, same as Executive branch, except Paymaster-Captain 5s. less, and Paymaster-Rear-Admiral £4.

Medical branch, same as Executive branch, plus 5s. all through, but initial rate 25s.

Chaplains on entry 20s., rising to 30s. by 3s. triennially.

Instructors, as per Executive branch, except Instructor-Captains 5s. less, and rate on entry 25s.

Marine officers, as for Executive branch, according to Naval relative rank.

Warrant Officers, mechanical 15s. to 18s. Commissioned W.O.'s, 20s. to 26s.; Lieuts., 28s. to 30s.; Lieut.-Commanders, 32s. to 38s. Non-mechanical branch, 1s. less all through.

Schoolmasters, no change.

Coastguard, New scheme—Chief Officer 14s. to 18s. 6d.; Divisional Chief Officer, 20s. Old scheme—Chief Officers, 18s.; Cruiser Service, 11s.; Second Mate, up to 21s. Maximum: Chief Officer in Command, Quartermaster of Marines, 27s. to 35s., according to rank.

Warrant Officers; Non-mechanical branch half-pay substantially improved, and no half-pay under six months up to and including Commanders, except for misconduct or at own request.

Allowances: Lodgings, £100, £80, and £60 respectively; maximum 30s., minimum 15s., for 24 hours; table money and servants' allowances, increased by 50 per cent. Many allowances in the nature of pay are merged in pay.

Retired pay increased by 50 per cent., and new rates of pay and half-pay antedated to February 1 for those in Service on May 1. New allowances dated July 1; new retired pay antedated April 1, and to apply to all retired officers who have served in the war.

Promotions from Paymaster-Lieutenants after two years, from Paymaster-Lieutenants after eight years, from Surgeon-Lieutenants after six years, from Surgeon-Lieutenants after six years, from Instructor-Lieutenants after six years, from Instructor-Commanders after eight years. Retirement ages of all branches to be brought into line. Kept on officers to be paid as though retired from due for age retirement.

Twenty per cent. of the new rates of pay and retired pay is considered as due to the present high cost of living, and as subject to revision after five years, either up or down, according as cost of living rises or falls.

R.A.M.C. WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the above fund:—

Per Dr. Marsh,	Shanghai	£150 0 0
A. Stephen,	Shanghai	25 0 0
Per S. W. Roberts,	Wei-hai-wei	23 3 0 and \$ 1.00
Dr. Moorhead,	Forchow	25.00
Dr. Wright,	Swatow	2 2 0
Col. Humphry,	R.A.M.C.	70.00
Major Harding,	R.A.M.C.	30.00
Capt. Monteith,	R.A.M.C.	15.00
Anonymous		50.00
27 Coy. R.A.M.C.,	Rank and file	30.00
C. L. Sandes		50.00
Total		£200 5 0 \$ 271.00

Previously acknowledged 154 6 0 \$ 233.47

Total £354 11 0 \$ 504.47

The subscription list has now been closed in Hongkong, and a sum of £1,162.15.7. has been sent home.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Wipe Your Mouth."—Thanks. It is a charming story, but not suitable for publication in our austere columns.

AQUATIC FISH.—Saturday first. It would do no good to print that sort of rumour. They are good sportsmen, and we believe you'll find sufficient representative entries. The "peevish" element is not large.

RICE FOR THE POOR.

CHINESE PHILANTHROPY.

A meeting held at the Tung Wah Hospital at 7 p.m. yesterday was to discuss the distribution of cheap rice. All district "Kaifongs" and other representatives were asked to attend. Mr. Ho Sai Kwong presided.

Mr. Chow Yung the "Kaifong" of the Western District proposed that the amount of rice sold to any individual at one time be limited to 20 cents worth and only on presentation of the tickets issued by the Tung Wah Hospital. This was seconded by Mr. Shum-Iu and carried.

Mr. Fung Pik Shang proposed to engage 10 men at the remuneration of \$12 a month to assist in the cheap selling. Mr. Lau Yat Um seconded this proposal.

The following gentlemen were nominated to take charge of the proceeds of the sale of the rice.

The Chinese recreation ground in Hollywood Road—Messrs. To Sze Tun, Kwan Ki Shang, Chiu Chow Sam, Li Nging.

Western District—Messrs. Lam Hon Ping, Yiu So Kwan, Loo Shiu Cheuk, Tong Wan Ting.

Wanchai District—Messrs. Tse Ka Po, King Kee, Tsang Yiu Ting, Lai Ching Hin, Loi Po Shang.

Tung Loong Chow—Messrs. Leung Shu Tong, Lo Fuk Ki.

Shaikwan—Mr. Li Chak Nam.

A letter from the poultry merchants was then read by the Chairman. It stated that the site of the present congee station near the Sailor's Home was loaned to the Tung Wah Hospital by them. They request that on the abolishing of congee distribution the site be returned to them for their ordinary business.

After reading the letter the chairman said that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs should be approached in order to get a new site for the selling of rice. He asked the representatives of the poultry guild to allow the site to stand over for a fortnight. The representative said that he had no objection to wait eight or ten days more.

The hours for the issue of rice will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Chairman then announced that a female theatrical party known as the "Kan Fa Ying" will give a performance at the Tai Ping Theatre from the night of the 15th to the 18th inst. The proceeds obtained therefrom will be handed over to the Hospital after making the necessary deduction for expenses. Mr. Yun Hang Kin will charge no rent for his theatre during the period. It is expected these performances will realize a few thousand dollars.

The meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

JARDINE'S SUGAR STOLEN.

A Chinese was charged with having attempted to steal a quantity of sugar from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's refinery at Causeway Bay.

Aunday Khan, employed at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co's sugar refinery, said he was on duty at the gate at about 1 p.m. on September 3 when he saw the defendant leaving the refinery carrying a bamboo pole. When defendant went outside he left the bamboo pole against the wall. Not suspecting anything, witness caught the bamboo and noticed it was very heavy. He then examined it and found that one end had been stuffed and that the bamboo contained white sugar. The defendant then tried to snatch the bamboo, but witness arrested him and took him to the manager.

Defendant said he had not been in the factory at all. The godown was not even open.

Inspector Kent said the godown was open day and night; it was not locked during noon and 1 p.m.

The defiant attitude of the defendant, who raised his voice in Court, got on the nerves of everybody in Court, and Mr. Lindsell had to administer a sharp rebuke.

The hearing was remanded until to-morrow. Mr. Lindsell said that if the defendant's story that he was coming to work was true, he would not have had the bamboo full.

"A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND."

A Chinese who had been in the United States for the past 29 years pleaded that he knew nothing of the laws and customs of this country when charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with unlawful possession of a new Smith-Wesson revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition.

Inspector Boulger said that the defendant had been arrested on the *Venezuela* soon after the vessel arrived. He looked like a passenger all right.

Mr. Smith told the defendant that they were very strict about the importing of arms here, even if the arms were only going through.

The defendant said he was taking the revolver into the country to Hoiping.

Mr. Smith imposed a fine of \$100. The defendant asked for time to cable to the States for the money. Inspector Boulger said that could be managed. The revolver was confiscated.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at noon to-day.

There were present:—
H.E. the Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERY,
C.M.G. (Officer Administering the Government).
H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS,
C.B. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).
The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER
(Colonial Secretary).
The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK,
K.C. (Attorney-General).
The Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSER,
O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
The Hon. Mr. W. CHAPMAN,
C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
The Hon. Mr. E. E. HALLIDAY,
O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
The Hon. Mr. E. D. WOLFE,
(Captain Superintendent of Police).
The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALBASTER,
O.B.E.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed and passed, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 82 to 88 and the Report of the Finance Committee No. 8.

Mr. Pollock moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1914."

The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1914, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial Administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Pollock then moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto."

He said that the object of the Bill is to introduce into the Colony a form of indictment in criminal cases. As the Hon. members will see in the schedule this is a simple form of indictment framed and modelled on an Act of Parliament passed at Home. The objects and reasons are stated sufficiently clearly in the Bill and he would move its second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pollock moved that the Bill be taken into committee and considered clause by clause.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Abaster moved that the words after the word "indictment" in sub-section (1) of clause 3 be deleted.

Dealing with sub-section (2) of clause 3, Mr. Pollock moved that the date the first day of November, 1910, be inserted.

After some discussion, Mr. Pollock said that he thought that November 12 would suit the purpose better as it would do away with the necessity of introducing two forms of indictment in the November sessions.

Mr. Abaster seconded and proposed October 12 instead.

The Colonial Secretary pointed out that sub-section (2) of clause 3 had nothing to do with sub-section (1) of clause 7.

After further discussion, the Bill was taken out of the committee stage, read a third time and passed with all its amendments.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to introduce into this Colony, with the necessary modifications, the provisions of the English Act of 1915, No. 10, of 1915, with the object of simplifying indictments and the rules relating to the forms thereof.

found possible to make the Second Schedule to the local Ordinance much shorter than the Second Schedule to the Home Act.

The Colonial Secretary then moved the second reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done."

He said that the object of the Bill is to set out in detail the objects and reasons. Section 2 of the Bill does not cover the trade done by Chinese dealers. With regard to section 7, Mr. Fletcher said this has been changed and under it is amended, the Government fix a standard quality of rice and a maximum price on such quality. Inferior grades, however, may be sold anywhere. In section 11, of the Bill, said Mr. Fletcher, there is a mistake which really means to say, "He suggests that the word 'not less' in the fourth line of his section should read 'not exceeding'." As regards section 14, this section enacts that no person shall purchase rice from recognised dealers only. This section also fixes the amount of bags of rice the wholesaler is allowed to sell to retailers at any one time.

Mr. Pollock seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Fletcher then moved that the Bill be taken into committee and considered clause by clause.

With regard to clause 2, Mr. Pollock said that he had an amendment to move. On the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, he would move that it be drawn up similar in terms to the present clause 4 of the Bill. Before introducing the amendment to clause 2 he would call the present clause 2 (1) and for clause 2 (2) he would propose that the words "If any person shall, by obeying the direction of sub-section 2 (1) of this section, have been prevented from fulfilling a contract, he shall not be deemed to have committed a breach of contract, but the contract shall be considered void and unenforced, as such dealer had acted under the direction of a Government official."

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said he was sorry he could not circulate the proposed amendment amongst the members as his attention was called to it only a few minutes before the meeting.

His Excellency said they could postpone the passing of the Bill and circulate the amendments amongst the members now. The Bill could be passed with all its amendments at the next meeting.

Mr. Dodwell said he had an amendment to make with regard to clause 3.

On the proposal of His Excellency, clause 2 was left in committee.

Dealing with clause 3, Mr. Dodwell moved that the words "During the present large shortage and until such time as the Legislative Council should consider necessary" be inserted to the end of the clause. He said in support of his amendment that this was an emergency Bill. From the figures given by the Colonial Secretary at the previous meeting, it should be realised that this is an important trade in the Colony and gives employment to many Chinese. What he was chiefly concerned about is that the Bill might reach America, which place imports a lot of rice and if it is not clearly pointed out that this is only an emergency measure, the trade of the Colony may suffer considerably.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Pollock said it is very easy to be made but not so easy to get.

With regard to clause 4, Mr. Pollock moved that the word "prevented" in the last line be substituted for the words "rendered impossible."

In the case of clause 7, Mr. Pollock moved that the present clause be substituted by the one in italics.

Mr. Pollock moved that in sub-section 3 of clause 3, it be made clear that the public is not compelled to buy rice from the Government.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said that there is a lot of talk outside amongst the Chinese that the public is being forced to buy rice from the Government only. It should be made clear that one can buy rice from any dealer.

His Excellency said that the Bill had been drawn up in the plainest English possible and if it is still misinterpreted, it is not the fault of the Council.

Mr. Pollock moved that the word "exceeding" in the fifth line of clause 13 be substituted by the words "less than."

Mr. Abaster moved with regard to clause 13 that after the word "regulations" in the third line, the words "and such regulations shall be submitted for the confirmation of the Legislative Council" be inserted. He said that he saw no reason why the Council should be deprived of its rights.

His Excellency said that if the amendment is adopted, it would entail the calling of a meeting every other day.

Mr. Dodwell suggested that a meeting was not necessary, the regulations could be circulated amongst the members.

firmation of the Legislative Council as the next meeting."

Mr. Abaster said he did not mind making that concession, but it must be borne in mind that he was fighting for a principle.

His Excellency: I quite realise that. You have my sympathy really.

It was eventually decided to leave clauses 2, 3 and 14 for further consideration.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

1. Clause 2 removes any doubts as to the validity of any acts herebefore done by the Government and by its Officers or any person acting under its direction to cope with the recent abnormal rise in the price of rice.

2. Clause 3 gives the Governor power to requisition and resell rice on payment of compensation either agreed upon between the parties or settled by a Board therein provided, and prohibits any person neglecting to obey or impeding the execution of any such orders.

3. Clause 4 excuses a breach of contract in so far as it has been caused by any requisition.

4. Clause 5 enacts that the Government shall not make a profit on the total proceeds of all sales of rice.

5. Clause 6 prohibits the removal from the Northern District of any rice without the permission in writing of the district officer.

6. Clause 7 provides for the fixing of retail prices of particular qualities of rice.

7. Clause 8 provides for Standard Government qualities of rice.

8. Clause 9 makes it an offence to sell rice purporting to be of Standard Government quality when it is not such.

9. Clause 10 prohibits the sale of any rice supplied by the Government except under a licence from an officer appointed by the Governor.

10. Clause 11 prohibits the mixing of different qualities of rice and their mixture with any foreign substance.

11. Clause 12 contains a power of entry and inspection and of taking samples.

12. Clause 13 is a penalty clause.

13. Clause 14 gives power to the Governor in Council to make Regulations.

14. Clause 15 contains a saving of other powers.

Reporting on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-two cents to defray the charges of the year 1918," Mr. Fletcher said the Bill had been considered by the Finance Committee and approved. He had much pleasure in moving its third reading.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment," was not proceeded with at this meeting.

Council is adjourned until Thursday fortnight.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THRACE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

At the supreme council territorial commission it was recommended that Greek troops should occupy western Thrace and a force of British, French and Italian should occupy central and eastern Thrace.

Steps will doubtless be taken in the question of the partition of Thrace which is still under examination. It is considered that an arrangement will be reached whereby Bulgaria will be guaranteed access to the Aegean sea at Dedeagatch.

COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

The U.S. cotton crop is estimated at 11,230,000, condition 61.4.

GIRL KIDNAPPED FOR IMMORAL PURPOSE.

DRUGGED AND TAKEN TO MACAO FOR SALE.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lind, J.P., Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, made an application, on behalf of the Canton authorities, for the extradition of a Chinese girl charged with kidnapping a girl.

It appeared that the girl, who is 18 years of age, was living in a village beyond the New Territory with her parents. One evening a widow invited her to her house to assist in some sewing, and the girl went. At the widow's house lived her brother, who immediately fell in love with the girl. He offered her a drugged cup of tea and when the girl drank it she fell down unconscious.

The widow, it is alleged, then assisted her brother to convey the girl to a junk, where she was imprisoned and taken to Macao. On the way the girl screamed out for assistance, and the man pointed a dagger at her and threatened to kill her. He also forced her to drink a cup of tea which was drugged, and she was rendered unconscious.

At Macao the defendant rented a cubicle and then informed the mistress of the house of the girl that he had a pretty girl for sale. The girl was inspected, a bargain was struck, and arrangements were made for the removal of the girl. One afternoon, however, while her captor went out to make some purchases, she escaped into the street. Greatly to her surprise and pleasure she met her brother and told him everything.

The couple went to the Governor of Macao and informed him of what had occurred, but the Police there were unable to capture the defendant, who escaped to Hongkong. The girl followed him to Hongkong with her brother, met her former captor, and had him arrested.

The case was remanded.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL'S S.S. CO., LD.)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"TEENAK" via Suez 11th September.
"EURYMEDON" via Suez 11th October.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 11th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BARBER LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "WEST WIND"

Will be despatched on or about 17th September
Via SUEZ.

For Freight & Particulars apply to:—
BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, Inc.,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP
"LOWTHER CASTLE"

Will be despatched on or about
22nd October.
Via PANAMA.

For Freight & Particulars apply to:—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st September, second floor, No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Apply to YEE SANG FAT CO. Telephone No. 1333.

TO LET.

NEW, LARGE SPACIOUS GO-DOWN, reinforced concrete building, being the water front, whole or part. For particulars and rent apply to No. 1009, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Sept 10, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,
A quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—
Teak bedstead with bevelled mirror,
Drawing room suites, Leather covered
couch, armchairs and chairs, Lady's
desk, Bookcase, Electric ceiling fans
and table lamps, Carpets, Pictures and
Engravings, Brass and Bronze ornaments,
etc., etc.

Teak bedstead with bevelled mirror, tea-dining tables and chairs, Dinner waggons, Glass cabinets, tea tables, Dinner and Dessert services, Glass and Cutlery ware,
etc., etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak bedsteads, Teak wardrobes, Chests of drawers, Dressing table with bevelled mirror, Marble top washstands, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Blackwood ware.
And
1 Grand Piano by "John Broadwood & Son"
1 Cottage Piano by "W. Robinson & Co."
(in fine condition)
1 Remington Typewriter No. 10.
1 Oliver Typewriter No. 5.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Tuesday the 9th inst.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

THE Company's Steamship, "SHIDZUKA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Tuesday.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept. 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "SHIDZUKA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

NOTICES.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR BOXERS.

PEAR SHAPE AND DOUBLE END PUNCH BALLS. MITTS. SWIVELS. ETC., ETC.

BOXING GLOVES FITTED WITH PALM GRIPS AND PATENT LACING WEIGHTS.

4, 5, 6, 8 OZS.

SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS AND GRIP DUMB BELLS.

INDIAN CLUBS. Electro Dumbbell. MEDICINE BALLS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

18, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

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BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.	26th Sept.

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARETOUN APCAR ITOLA	9th Sept. 1st Oct.	Due Calcutta about 30th Sept. 28th Oct.

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FATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YAMOTO MARU ... Friday, 5th September, at 8 p.m.

YAMOTO MARU ... Friday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NIKEO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Early of September.

BWAU-WU ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th September.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKEO MARU ... Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thursday, 2nd October.

DELGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

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DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 10th September
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 25th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 25th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept.
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

"IN ALL HIS SPLENDOR."

A CRY FOR THE KAISER.

Berlin, September 1st.
A meeting of the pan-German League, today, was the occasion of a demonstration for the restoration of the monarchy. A pan-German leader, urging the restoration, declared that the November Revolution was the greatest crime in history.

Another prominent German declared that the people were longing for the Kaiser to stand before them in all his splendour. The demonstrators, of which they had been robbed, also the union of German Austria with Germany.

A GOOD KING.

Rome, September 1st.
The King of Italy has announced that he relinquishes the vast Crown domains of Italy for the benefit of the sufferers in the war.

The King has also decided to pay the ordinary taxes on his private income.

TERRITORIAL WAGGLING.

Paris, September 1st.
The right of a municipality to "wiggle" its boundaries in some quarters in connection with the transfer of Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium, this case has been stated as follows:

Belgium's claim to a portion of the Colony she helped to conquer was rejected, and an amicable Anglo-Belgian agreement was reached, granting a portion of German East Africa, that Belgium should retain it.

The Supreme Council has approved the arrangement, and therefore both Belgium and Britain will receive mandates from the League of Nations in respect of German East Africa.

BOTH'S FUNERAL.

GRAVESIDE TRIBUTE BY SMUTS.

Pretoria, September 1st.
The following is the concluding portion of Reuter's account of the funeral of General Botha, earlier parts of which appeared in previous issues:

At the conclusion of the ceremony the body was removed to the cemetery through miles of crowded streets lined with troops.

General Smuts, who received an impressive ovation at the graveside, eulogised General Botha as a "splendid, courageous, and devoted" man, and a "loyal friend beyond compare," and dwelt on the irreparable loss to South Africa, where all races and Parties united over the grave of the Statesman and the patriot.

After seeing Europe torn with wild passions, General Botha returned to South Africa more than ever convinced that salvation and healing can only be found in the new spirit of humanity, forgiving and forgetting old differences and wrongs.

General Botha's soul lives on as a noble power and a lofty inspiration to our young Commonwealth. From this grave the ideal "one land, one people" has grown ever stronger.

"After intimate friendship and unbroken co-operation for 21 years, I have the right to call Louis Botha the largest, most beautiful and sweetest soul in all my land."

The coffin was borne to the grave by six Generals and Colonels, all Botha's old comrades, amid booming of guns.

Messages of condolence have been received from all the Dominions and many Colonial Governments.

OUR PRINCE.

REMARKS NEW STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

Ottawa, September 2nd.
The Prince of Wales, in the presence of a record gathering, including all the leading members of the Dominion Government, laid the foundation stone of the "Victory Tower" of the new Parliament Buildings amidst scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.

Subsequently, the Prince unfurled a "Victory Loan" flag and awarded medals and war decorations to returned soldiers.

Finally, in an impassioned speech, he congratulated the Canadians on their splendid services, and asked them to regard him as a comrade in peace, just as they had done in war time.

OUR PRINCE.

REMARKS NEW STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

Ottawa, September 2nd.
When laying the foundation stone of the Victory Tower in the new Parliament Buildings, the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said that parliamentary government had been challenged, but had emerged stronger than ever before. The merits of parliamentary government were almost universally acknowledged today, but five centuries had elapsed since it began to influence the development of the British race.

After alluding to the close connection between the Dominion Parliaments and Westminster, the Prince proceeded to say that one of the first items of your business session, beginning to-day, will be to discuss and make a decision. That constitutes a new and momentous precedent for it marks the important influence in British world policy which the Dominions will henceforth be called upon to exercise.

"The day will come, and may come in our lifetime, when this Parliament will wield a moral and material power as potent in the destinies of the Empire as the British Parliament itself."

"I know that, for your keeping, I am therefore, more than proud to lay the cornerstone of this tower, which marks a momentous epoch in history, not only for Canada, but also for British institutions throughout the world."

DIMINISHED AUSTRIA.

Paris, September 1st.
The Allied covering letter to the Austrian Peace Treaty says that in view of Austria's tiny population, which scarcely exceeds 8,000,000, it is impossible not to give her financial and economic help in order to assure her the possibility of existence.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NAVAL SPENDTHRIFTS.

London, September 2nd.
Lord Fisher, in a letter to the Times, vehemently protests against the incredible and ruinous waste on naval expenditure as compared with the cost of the pre-war Navy. He declares that half the Navy is already obsolete and should be scrapped. If the nation does not sack the spendthrifts, the day of crumbling will not be far off.

TRADE WITH GERMANS.

London, September 2nd.
The removal of restriction on imports yesterday led to a flood of speculation regarding Germany's efforts to recapture British markets. Undoubtedly, large numbers of German agents are endeavouring to place orders in England at low prices, but it is pointed out that, owing to the congestion on the docks and railways, German arrivals are expected to be very small for some time.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

London, September 2nd.
It is announced that the Government has decided to place certain airships, airship stations, and stores at the disposal of organisations interested in the commercial development of airships.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

New York, September 2nd.
The Committee of the New York Federation of Labour celebrated "Labor Day" by recommending the suspension of strikes throughout the United States for six months, coupled with increased production, in order to give President Wilson an opportunity to reduce the cost of living.

VON DER GOLTZ.

Berlin, September 1st.
Herr Goltz is pursuing a policy that is having fatal consequences for Germany, and he must be called to account.

The British Government rightly rejected the scheme for the restoration of the German Empire as an article on the Democratic Republic by Germano-Russian frontiersmen.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

Paris, September 1st.
The forest fires which have been raging recently are becoming alarming. The towns of Grasse and Antibes are threatened. The population is taking refuge on the seashore.

AMERICAN AIR RACE.

New York, September 1st.
After checking the times, the American flying club has found that the American aviator, Lieutenant Maynard, won the race from New York to Toronto and back. His time was 7 hours, 45 minutes.

SILVER.

London, September 1st.
Silver is quoted at 100, 100s and 100d. forward. The market is quiet and uncertain.

BOLSHY NEWS.

Berlin, September 1st.
A soldier in the 1st Iron Division writes in the newspaper *Freiheit* that the German troops in Lettland are being transferred in bodies to the White Russian Army. They continue to receive supplies and pay from Germany.

A Lithuanian communiqué says: "We have occupied the line from Freiginas to Podgora and captured Illustka near Dvinsk, taking 200 prisoners. We also drove back the Bolsheviks behind the River Daugava taking 250 prisoners."

BURMA-S'RAITS TRADE.

MEEDON RICE CONTROL RATE UNOBTAINABLE.

The hon. secretary, the Straits Rice Merchants' Association, forwards to the Rangoon papers the following dated 4th September 1919, Rangoon, July 28:

"At the extraordinary general meeting held at the premises of the Straits Rice Merchants' Association on Sunday, the 27th inst., it was pointed out that the rice control rate was not obtainable at the present control rate of Rs. 300 and many a member asserted that a premium ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 per thousand bags was now usually demanded by sellers. General regret was expressed that the Straits Controller was not in possession of the above information nor had he been so far placed in a position to realise the extent of local circumstances to fully grasp the seriousness of the existing difficulties of rice trade and other attendant evils of control now prevailing here. He has thus continued to fix the price of Burma rice on the basis of the above figure plus a small margin of profit allowed to importers. Under the existing circumstances rice trade between Burma and the Straits Settlements is now considered practically impossible. A resolution was therefore unanimously passed deciding to communicate the said particulars to the Rice Guild in Penang and it was wired to-day as follows:—'Meedon control rate three ninety-three unobtainable. Refuse freight and licence.'

SINGAPORE FINANCIER'S TROUBLE.

MR. HAROLD LATHAM COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

The preliminary inquiry into the charges of criminal breach of trust preferred against Mr. Harold Latham, arising out of his public examination in bankruptcy—at which Mr. Justice Woodward passed some serious strictures upon the conduct of Mr. Latham—was continued before the Third Magistrate, Singapore, on August 28. In the evening of 29th, the matter of bail was discussed at the court, and this was fixed at \$2,000. Mr. E. S. Manasseh standing as bail.

Before proceeding with the case, the Deputy Public Prosecutor raised the point that the principal complainant, Capt. Wisnes, a sea captain, was away from the Colony and therefore would not be able to attend. He had been to prosecute about four days ago on his arrival in Singapore and given a statement of what he intended to say in court. He left the Colony the next morning, and, before departing, told the prosecutor he might return within the month of September, failing that, after three months. Mr. Sel. would like to know whether his learned friend would insist on the Captain's presence in the court, if he gave an undertaking that if the Captain could not attend the next session, he would get a special assizes fixed for the hearing of the case as soon as the Captain came, which would be later than the end of the year.

Mr. Knowles, for the defendant, agreed to the suggestion, and the case proceeded.

The chief witness called was Mr. G. C. Culp, assistant official assignee, who produced the records dealing with Mr. Latham's statements of affairs and public examination and quoted profusely, covering the whole ground traversed during the public examination of debtor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knowles, witness said he thought accused's present position was due to loss on two or three share ventures, extravagant drawings, lack of supervision, and failure in balancing accounts.

The Deputy Public Prosecutor put in copy of the statement made by Capt. Wisnes, after which accused was charged that between September, 1917, and June, 1918, he, being entrusted with certain sums, \$68,925.08 belonging to Capt. Wisnes and \$42,236.48 belonging to Capt. Jorgensen, did commit criminal breach of trust with respect to the said property.

Reserving his defence, accused was committed to take his trial at the Assizes.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

In the course of a long letter to this morning's *Daily Press*, Mr. B. L. Frost says:

"With regard to the 'Constitutional Reform Association,' in my opinion and that of many others it is a force in that it is not a representative body. Take the Committee. There is hardly one person on it that one could expect to take an interest in. 'The Housing Question,' as most of the Committee are themselves house-owners or are provided with houses. The way, also, the Committee was elected at the last general meeting was another failure. How is it possible for members to fairly elect a Committee when there is no list of members circulated? Therefore one has to do as others do, especially when the majority of members do not attend the meeting. The Committee will say that is their fault; yes, it is to a certain extent, but there are a number of factors that would be afraid to vote against the tide on the Committee."

To return to the meeting last January. The Committee had the resolution which they wished to be passed out and died before the meeting, and they certainly did not expect the opposition they got. But what, may I ask, have the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace done for the general community since war broke out? Did they do anything to keep down the exorbitant price of rents? Did they reduce the profiteering in foodstuffs? Did they attempt to keep the man who had a small business in the Colony and send one of their own in his place? For don't forget that a number of men who belonged to the princely houses were independent while the war was on, but were the first to get away on leave as soon as the war had stopped, before even their relatives could have arrived. If they did none of these things, then what claim have they to represent the community. Mr. McDougall's motion was never put to that meeting or the results would have been quite different.

With regard to the Kowloon meeting the place and date will be given to all the Press as soon as they are known and no motions but those made after discussion will be put.

ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF DIVIDED DOSES.

The medical correspondent of The Times writes:—

The Medical Research Committee has published a special report on the work of Dr. Edward Mellanby on "Alcohol, its absorption into and disappearance from the blood under different conditions."

The investigator shows that the maximal concentration in the blood, which occurs very soon after the alcohol is consumed, is, within certain limits, proportional to the amount taken. On the other hand, and because the disappearance of the alcohol from the blood is remarkably slow—an interesting and important fact illustrated in all the observations described—a given amount of spirits produces the same maximal concentration whether it be taken in one dose or in divided doses at intervals which may extend to two hours. The effect is cumulative. A definite amount of alcohol taken in a dilute form accumulates in the blood more slowly and reaches a lower maximum than when it is taken undiluted. The weaker the beverage, therefore, the more actual alcohol must be consumed in order that a definite degree of intoxication should be reached.

While this effect of dilution is well established by the experiments, it is noteworthy that the consumption of water or other fluids a few hours before a dose of alcohol is taken leads to more rapid absorption of the latter, and consequently—for a given dose—to more intense intoxication.

Foodstuffs inhibit intoxication in consequence of their action in delaying absorption from the alimentary canal. The most effective foodstuff in this respect is milk. Its specific influence in delaying absorption more than counterbalances its general effects as a fluid, and Dr. Mellanby comments upon the striking differences observed in the effects of a dose of alcohol when given two hours after the consumption of half a litre of water and after half a litre of milk respectively. In the first case a dog may become incapable of standing or walking, in the latter case it may sign whatever of unsteadiness.

No less interest is the evidence which suggests—though doubtless it fails to prove—that alcohol is incapable of yielding energy to the muscles.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ON MARINE INSURANCE.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Warrington, Dike, and Atkin, the hearing was continued of the case of the British Steamship Co., Ltd., v. the King upon the appeal of the British Steamship Company from the judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache in the Commercial Court.

In this case the steamship company, the owners of the steamer "Petersham," by petition of right, prayed that they might be compensated for the loss of the vessel. The "Petersham" while under requisition by the Admiralty on May 6, 1918, when on a voyage from Bilbao to Glasgow with a cargo of iron ore and navigating without lights under Admiralty regulations, and when off Trevore Head, came into collision with the steamer "Serra," which was on a voyage from Swansea to Bilbao with a cargo of patent fuel, and which was also navigating without lights under the same regulations. The "Petersham" was sunk by the collision, which was due directly and particularly to the fact that neither vessel was showing her lights. The "Petersham" was requisitioned on the terms of "o.p. 100" which contained a clause (clause 15) exempting the Admiralty of sea risks including collision, and clause 10, which runs as follows:—

"The risks of war which are taken by the Admiralty are those risks which must be excluded from an ordinary English policy of marine insurance by the following or similar words: 'war, capture, seizure, detention and the consequences thereof, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.'"

The owners of the "Petersham" contended and the Crown denied that the navigation of the "Petersham" without lights was a war-like operation, and that the Admiralty were liable under clause 10. Mr. Justice Bailhache held that the Admiralty regulations that vessels should navigate without lights at night greatly increased the risk of collision; but left a marine risk, and loss due to compliance with those regulations by a vessel not otherwise engaged in a war-like operation was not a war-like operation and was not excluded by clause 10 of o.p. 100 from an ordinary English policy of marine insurance. From this decision the British Steamship Company now appealed.

At the conclusion of the arguments judgment was reserved.

DELAYS AND DEMURRAGE.

A Liverpool paper on July 17 said:—

In view of the very unsettled state of the labour market during recent years, added to the fact that British and other shipping has been more or less under the control of Government officials, to whom time and organisation are things of no importance whatever, it is not surprising that there is a very fine crop of claims for demurrage springing up for the detention of ships at various ports.

At the present time nearly all the ports, both here and on the Continent, are in a shocking state, as all connected with the shipping trade know to their sorrow. Ships are held up for days and weeks at a time, and the men simply work or not, just as they please. In one case which came under notice quite recently a ship had been lying in the Thames more than a fortnight waiting for a berth; in another, good useful steamers were hanging about for close on a month at the Welsh ports waiting to be stemmed; while in yet a further instance a parcel of grain brought over from the United States was taken back again, as the steamer could wait no longer.

In the pre-war days this state of things would have been impossible, and even if there was delay now and again and a ship was held up, the claim for demurrage was quite small compared with the figures demanded nowadays. In a case mentioned the other day a vessel which should have completed her discharge within seven days at the outside took over a fortnight, and a claim at the rate of £70 per day resulted. Again, take the matter of ore freights. During the last month or two there has been a big rise in rates, and it is perfectly obvious that the matter of delays at the ports has a great deal to do with it. In the first place the coal ports were overcrowded with tonnage, waiting for coal, and, in the second, when steamers came in with mineral cargoes they were very often held up for weeks before they could be unloaded. The consequence was that there was a marked shortage of tonnage, and the rates asked by the owners moved upwards, to the consternation of the East Coast ironmasters, who had probably forgotten that during the war the Government was able to assist them in more ways than one.

In order to relieve the situation some big boats were put on the market, and this has again brought into prominence the question of demurrage. In the case of steamers on time charter despatch it is of great importance, both to the owners and charterers, as, obviously, it pays neither party to receive or pay demurrage. In short, nobody who has anything at all to do with shipping likes the word mentioned at all. Taking an ordinary time charter rate of freight, it will be found that the charterer is very often called upon to face an expense of anything from £250 to £350 per day, while even under the Ministry of Shipping's form of ore charter the charterer is liable for demurrage at the rate of 8d per ton per day. This, in the case of a vessel of about 6,000 tons, would come to £200 a day, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that importers are viewing with alarm the further signs of labour unrest and the prospect of the coal output falling off still more as the winter approaches. It is certain that if there is no coal going out, and vessels have to go to the Mediterranean and Bay ports in ballast to fetch the mineral required by the smelting industry here, all freights must advance very considerably, and the question of demurrage will come into greater prominence than it has assumed during recent months. In pre-war times, when freights from the ore ports were about 5s to 7s per ton, the claim for demurrage never came to much more than £20 per day, but at the present time this might easily run up to ten times this amount. In the circumstances it is not at all surprising that charterers are as chary as owners of time-chartered vessels of incurring the risk for a claim for demurrage. Both parties, however, are wholly dependent upon the whims and fancies of loading ports, only at the ports of discharge as well, but at the ports of the world just now is undoubtedly a very uncertain factor upon which to base a commercial contract, and it is not at all surprising that employers of labour are entering upon fresh commitments very cautiously. While the war was on there was always a little assistance given by the Labour Battalions, the prisoners of war, but times in the connection are changing very fast, and all dock labour in the future will be of a certain type. It is to be feared that the country will have to pass through very unsettled times in the next twelve months; hence we expect to see the matter of demurrage assuming very great importance. In view of the huge claims made in certain cases, all clauses touching on rates of discharge, lay days, etc., in charter-parties should be very carefully scrutinised before signatures are appended, as a charterer might easily find himself saddled with a claim for £1,500 to £2,000 a week.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S WEAR.

SOCKS	large sizes	50 cts. per pair.
VESTS	all sizes	\$1.00 each.
TIES	\$2.00 quality for	\$1.00 each.
SHIRTS	worth \$3.75 for	\$2.50 each.
WHITE SHOES	sizes 7 and 9	\$4.50 a pair.
BATHING SUITS	worth \$4.00	\$2.00 suit.

NUMEROUS OTHER BARGAINS AT

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Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The N. C. Daily News says:—

According to southern advices the teams opposed to Shanghai in the forthcoming Interport matches will be very strong indeed in all departments of the game. Shanghai can put a very good side in the field, but are rather weak in bowling. We have plenty of batsmen who can be relied on to get runs almost in any company, and it is just as necessary to have trundlers to dispose of these batsmen even at the sacrifice of a player who is a batsman only.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett should be the first chosen, he being a class bat, an excellent field and his knowledge of the game would warrant him the position of Captain.

H. B. Ollerdesen is a very fine forcing bat with a variety of strokes in front of the wicket; he fields any position well.

E. W. Stagg is a batsman that can be relied on being very severe on anything loose sent down, whilst his defence is excellent. He is a magnificent field in any position, especially in the slips.

S. J. Deeks besides being a very reliable bat, keeps an excellent wicket; he is a useful man in any team.

H. H. Morris, although not having played much cricket this season, is a useful bat, good leg break bowler and has no peer in the field.

W. C. G. Clifford seems to have struck a "bad patch" this season and not showed his last season's form either with bat or ball; he is still a very capable bat, a good change bowler, and a very solid field.

W. H. Mould although not having played much cricket during the latter part of the season, he showed early on that he can still get runs.

A. E. Lansing has been out of the cricket world for some time; he is still a fine opening batsman, excellent wicketkeeper and fields any position equally well. As will be seen from the above Shanghai could be represented by eight excellent bats, amongst their number being three change bowlers.

C. H. Bhora is one of the most consistent bowlers in Shanghai today, he keeps an excellent length and "mixes em up" well; is a batsman of the forcing type and is a good field.

W. N. Hansell a new arrival, is quite a good bowler with a good length, comes very quickly off the pitch from leg, fairly good bat; seems to have been unlucky so far, good field any position.

C. E. Ollerdesen, one of Shanghai's younger players, good left hand bowler with a natural break, good field, no bat.

R. Grimshaw is a very similar bowler to Ollerdesen, both being left handed, has a decided swerve and comes very quickly off the pitch; fair field; no bat.

W. S. Read a right-hand bowler; comes back from the off; has got quite a lot of wickets this season; fair bat, good slip field.

F. L. Wainwright, one of Shanghai's only "googlers," has good command over the ball with plenty of "wrong uns," fine forcing bat, excellent field.

A good all round team no doubt could be chosen from the above players, but it is very probable that some of the above-mentioned will not be able to make the trip.

An interesting match could be arranged to oppose eleven of the above probabilities to be chosen from the following well-known players, some who have not been much on the cricket field recently or others who perhaps are not quite good enough to represent Shanghai—Messrs. C. E. M. Thomson, J. Ellis, A. W. Hayward, G. C. Winsor, R. M. J. Martin, E. G. Tait, T. Main, E. Milner, C. Knight, J. M. Pearson, W. E. Wilson, T. Wallace, and from the others who are not included in the probable eleven.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of cholera, one of enteric, and 17 of gastro-enteritis. Only five of the latter died.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wuh Tsz Yot Po.]

KWANGSI TROOPS IN KIANGSI.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.
General Chan Kwang Yuen, the Tschun of Kiangsi, reports to the Peking government that the Kwangsi troops in the Province now number twenty battalions.

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

2,500,000 taels of the Customs Surplus will shortly be handed over to the Chinese government. Out of the amount 330,000 taels will be delivered to the southwest at Shanghai.

THE TIENTSIN DEMONSTRATION.

Two Japanese were assaulted and wounded during the recent demonstration made by the students at Tientsin. A protest has been lodged at the Tientsin police office by the Japanese consul there.

ANOTHER TIENTSIN DEMONSTRATION.

The students at Tientsin again paraded the streets yesterday. They declared they would proceed to Peking. Immediately after the news came the Cabinet instructed the civil governor of Chih to stop the movement and forbid it, even if he had to suspend the trains.

COMMANDER WU PU-FOO AND MR. WONG YAP TONG.

Although the Cabinet has explained that the appointment of Mr. Wong Yap Tong as chief delegate was made to please the people, Commander Wu Pu-foo, the Chief Commander of the northern troops at Hunan, has again wired to the Premier asking the removal of Mr. Wong Yap Tong and the appointment of another in his place.

MR. WU CHAO SHU AND THE NORTH.

PEKING, Sept. 3.
The Peking government has asked Mr. Wu Chao-shu to go to Peking. The latter has arrived at Shanghai bringing with him the whole text of the peace treaty.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL "BANK."

A somewhat novel feature municipal trading is the inauguration of a Municipal Investment Bank announced by the Shanghai Municipal Council. It is really a dodgy giving the small investor an opportunity of investing in municipal loan bonds, enabling him to save small amounts until he has accumulated enough to purchase a municipal bond even of the lowest denomination. There is in the scheme recognition of the fact that, except in cases where wage earners, particularly careful, small surplus at the end of a month are rare saved. The Municipal Council is now affording an opportunity of purchasing their debentures practically by instalments, with the additional attractive feature that the small investor pays no more for his debt and receives interest on accumulating instalments until the debt is saved to purchase his security.

Life, Edw. & Annand Funds	3,597.06
Life, Edw. & Annand Funds	27,501.00
Sinking Fund Account	182.35
	<u>632,274.12</u>
Revenue Fire Branch	23,551.00
Life and Annand Branches	211,053.00
Revenue Marine Department	227.50
Other Receipts	475.99
	<u>23,551.00</u>

The Accumulative Funds of the various branches are separately invested, and, by act of Parliament, are not liable to new claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & COY.
Agents.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 4, 11h. 30w. - No returns from Vladivostok, Japan. Pressure of China. Pressure has increased considerably from Shanghai to Weihaiwei and slightly from Foochow to the Yangtze. Over the latter there is a tongue of relatively high pressure.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 12.45. 0.83 inch. Since January 1st, 8.81 inches. About an average of 67.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 4th.

1-Hongkong to Gao: Rock. Southern winds, moderate; squally, showery.

2-Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 2.

4-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.-a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather
					Direction	Force	
Vladivostok	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Manila	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Yokohama	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Shanghai	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Amoy	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Swatow	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Hankow	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
Wuhan	5a	29.75	72	84	sw	2	b
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